MR. DREW AT THE EMPIRE. "Rosemary: that's for remembrance." The incipal note that is struck in this play is the note memory. The purpose of the piece is to depict noble and gentle character, in mature life, sudealy vanquished, but not degraded and not de-solled, by the passion of love. Those to whom we comes late must usually suffer,—because the character has been formed, the environment has become rigid, and the iron control of circumstances cannot be broken. For youth there is a future.
For age there is only a past. Youth may hope. Age
an only remember. The chief person in this dyllic play, Sir Jasper Thorndyke, loves a young ri whom he has befriended, but, with that self-megation which is one of the attributes of greats, crushes his passion, for the happiness of her man and of her own future, and afterward, the twilight of his life, looks back to this exce, when her name and that of her husband ve long been carved upon the tomb. The plec ontains more of picture than of action; but the irit of it is high, the texture of it is fine, the con struction of it is skilful, the language of it is tous, its persons are drawn with deep ledge of life and with fidelity to nature, and it both strong and lovely with the attributes of dramatic contrast and suggestion. For any parallel this play the observer, at least of our stage, must revert to those days of acting and not of cenical claptrap, when such superb players as lenry Placide and William Rufus Blake were at

Mr. Drew, who was very warmly welcomed by a eat audience at the Empire, has not before ap-ared in so fine a light, or so conclusively revealed tenderness of his nature, beneath the poitsh and great audience at the Empire, has not before appeared in so fine a light, or so conclusively revealed the tenderness of his nature, beneath the polish and the glitter of his flexible art. The playful humor, the eccentricity, and the grace of the earlier scenes were easy to him, as might have been expected, but it was in the perfect refinement, the sweet gravity, and the gentle dignity of the parting interview, and in the pathetic simulation of reminiscent age, that he rose to the full stature of really noble art. Such an achievement reflects with fatai force upon those baneful exhibitions of carnal tumult which, in so many recent plays, have been thrust upon publicity as the denotements of love. Of course we are all philistines, when we decline to accept beastly ferocity and erotic convulsion as the true manifestations of the most celestial feeling that is possible to human nature; but all the same we are right; and such an impersonation as Mr. Drew has given is worth a wilderness of monkeys and tigers. The feelings appertaining to the closing situation in "Rosemary" are, perhaps, such as no art can fully express, and no actor can more than indicate. Readers who recall Tennyson's lofty and lovely poem of "Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After," will think of the scene in the moonlit chapel, when the ared lover stoops over the sepulcher of the woman wnom he loved and lost, and kisses the cold brow of the marble statue on her tomb. There are situations that need no words, and there are emotions that need no words, and there are emotion that need no perfect the non-thine the public reach an artist

MR. HARRIGAN AT THE BIJOU.

Mr. Harrigan opened the Bljou last night and presented his new play of "Marty Malone." The house was full and the comedian was halled with a most kind and cordial welcome. Mr. Harrigan's plays, as to essential character, differ as little as the peas come out of a single pod. The incidents are somewhat diversified, the types and the conditions identical. This time the scene is divided be allors' boarding-house in New-York, a mansion in Riverside-ave, and the vicinage of the New-York Yacht Club, at Whitestone, Long Island, Mr. Harri-Yacht Club, at Whitestone, Long Island, Mr. Harrigan, as a gallant Irish sailor, saved a pretty girl from danger, so that she could sing in a music-hail, inherit wealth and marry a foreign nobleman; and also he won the heart and hand of a female patriot devoted to fashionable society and to freedom of insurgent Cuba. It would be long to teil all the incidents of the piece. The general effect is that of a rough picture of coarse and common life, viewed from the angle of fantastic humor. Mr. Harrigan's invention is nimble, his manner is droil and he acted and sang in the same merry spirit that long ago commended him to general favor and gained for him a host of admiring friends.

MELODRAMA AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET. The theatre in West Fourteenth-st.-badly in need a new and attractive name, such as "the Abingdon" or "the Greenwich," titles associated with its neighborhood—was opened for the new season last night with a melodrama called "When London Sleeps." In one scene London never sleeps. Something or somebody is always active in it. But those who have taken long walks in the streets but mose who have taken long walks in the streets and squares of London late at night will know what an awe is inspired by the spectacle of its apparently boundless extent and by the sense of mistery and of tragedy which ever broods over it. Some perfection of this feeling underlies this play. The story is of the crime that walks in darkness. Many persons are introduced and much stage effect is accomplished.

MELODRAMA AT THE AMERICAN.

The American Theatre was opened for the new season last night with a melodrama, entitled "The Great Northwest." This piece has been constructed by Mesrs H. H. Winslow and W. R. Wilson, and in the course of five acts, and with the concomitants of abundant and diversified scenery, it tells a wild tale of life in a new settlement in Northwestern America. Its prairie fire and its huge mill wheel, with the rotatory heroine, struck many spectators into amazement and admiration.

BOUCICAULT'S TELEGRAPH SCENE. The famous scene of the telegraph effect in icicault's play of "The Long Strike,"-a delightful dramatic episode, which is to be reproduced on Wednesday evening by Mr. Stoddart, under Charles Frohman's management, is thus described, by William Winter, in the chapter on Stage Art, in his

Frohman's management, is thus described, by William Winter, in the chapter on Stage Art, in his "Life of Joseph Jefferson":

In Boucleault's play of "The Long Strike,"—which was based on a novel by Mrs. Gaskeil,—there is a remarkably felicitous illustration of the dramatic principle. A benevolent but crusty old bachelor awyer, Mr. Moneypenny—beautifully acted by James H. Stoddart,—is olisturbed at his evening freside by the visitation of a poor girl, who has been waiting at his door for some hours. In the cold, who seems very wretched, and who will not allow her to come in. But he cannot compose himself, and, after much grumbling, he permits her approach. The girl is in great trouble. Her sweetheart is accused of murder. He is innocent. The testimony of one may, and that only, can save his life. The man is a sailor, on board of a ship that has just salled from Liverpool. If that sailor can be recalled, the girl's lover can be vindicated and rescued. The old lawyer becomes interested. There is, he explains, one chance. The telegraph from Liverpool may stop that ship at the mouth of the Mersey. That chance shall be taken. The scene changes to the office of the telegraph. The old man and the girl enter, among others, and the lawyer offers his dispatch. The cleark declines it. The station at "the Heads," he declares, has long been closed for the night. The dispatch of a message would be useless. The lawyer pleads. The operator, at first impatient, then more considerate, finally assents to his request. He will signal the seaside station. This he proceeds to do. There is he response. The office is about to close. All the people are gone, except the operator, the lawyer, and the girl. There is a moment of dead and despairing silence. In that moment, suddenly,—vibrating through the stillness with a quick, sharp, decisive sound that makes every heart leap with loy,—comes the click of the telegraph, answering from the coast. The office is about to close. All the people are gone, except the operator, the lawyer is not bea

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

The chief theatrical event of to-night will be the fe-entrance of Mr. E. H. Sothern at the Lyceum Theatre, in the play that has been written for him by Mr. R. N. Stephens, called "An Enemy to the King." Mr. Sothern is a favorite player, and no doubt he will be warmly welcomed. Some account of his new play has already been given in this journal. It appears to be one of the many plays that have been prompted by the influence of the popular novelist, Mr. Stanley J. Weyman. Two waves are sweeping over the stage, one of romantic drama, and the other of melodrama-the former being by far the more important.

The last nights of "Thoroughbred" are announced at the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Albert Chevaller and his company will appear there next Monday, Sep-

tember 7, glving an entertainment entitled "Chevaller at Home." Later in the season the London Galety Company, Mr. Richard Mansfield, Mr. John Hare, and Mr. John Drew will, successively, appear at the

Garrick. Mr. Jefferson de Angelis will open the Broadway Theatre on next Thursday evening with "The Callph"

-beginning a new season at that house. The melodramas now visible on the New-York stage are "The Great Northwest," at the American Theatre, which was opened last night: "Under the Polar Star," at the Academy of Music; "In the Heart of the Storm," at the Columbus; "The Cotton Spinner," at the Grand Opera House; "Northern Lights," at the Star, and "When London Sleeps," which had its first representation last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. In "The Great Northwest" there is a prairie-fire, a blizzard, a game of poker played for a man's life, and a massive windmill wheel on which the heroine is several times whirled through the air. In "Northern Lights" there is a murderer, of the chemical order, who works with cholera germs, a ride for life through squads of hostile indians, and the rescue of a besieged fortification. The piece is called "Northern Lights" for the reason that the late lamented Sitting Bull was accustomed to order a massacre whenever the aurora there is a destructive flood, a tremendous thunder-storm, and the demolition of a building by lightning. These and other joys of a kindred order ought to satiate all persons who think that the full fruition of dramatic art consists in being hit with a trip

Theatre is the fifth under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, and Mr. John Drew, acting in "Rosemary," thus entered on his fifth year as

star. Messro. Canary and Lederer will offer a piece at the Casino Theatre on September 14. In the mean time, the attraction at this popular house is a sort of annual review, according to the French method, entitled "In Gay New-York. This sort of entertainment was first offered in this capital many years ago by John Brougham. The piece now currrent at the Casino is sprightly and amusing, and it has given much pleasure. The season of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier in America this year will cover a period of twenty

weeks; and it will be managed by Mr. H. C.

Husted. Mr. Lewis Morrison, who usually appears as Mephistopheles, is to perform in a piece called "The Indian," wherein, it is proclaimed, he will suddenly transform himself from an almost nude suddenly transform himself from an almost nude savage, wearing brass spurs and a sweet smile, to a military officer in full regimentals. The transformation is to be made in twenty seconds. Mention is made of a new Irish drama called "The Bells of Shandon," written by Mr. John J. McGinnis, and soon to be produced under the management of Mr. Hubert F. Kinney. The principal part in it will be acted by Mr. James W. Reagan, a singing comedian, formerly associated with the minstrels of Primrose and West. The scene is that of Father Prout's well-known poem about

The bells of Shandon That sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee. The bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee.

Just before Henry Irving left America, last spring be privately mentioned his wish to impersonate two famous historical characters, Robespierre and Washington. He has since arranged with Sardou for a play about the former, and with another author for a play about the latter. Mr. Irving's production of "Cymbeline" will shortly be accomplished at the London Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Irving will present Iachimo. Hitherto, the leading actor has always preferred Postumus. That part has been played on the English stage by Theophilus Cibber, Garrick, Reddish, John Henderson, the younger Bannister, John Philip Kemble, Holman, Charles Mayne Young, Macready, James Anderson, and Samuel Phelps. There have been at least twenty-four productions of "Cymbeline" since Shakespeare's time. Tom Durfey's play, "The Injured Princess," based upon it and incorporating much of its language, was given at Drury Lane in 1632. The character of Imogen,—perhaps the strongest and sweetest woman in Shakespeare,—will be embodied by Ellen Terry. On the London stage Imogen was acted by Mrs. Bullock in 1720, Mrs. Templar in 1738, Mrs. Cibber in 1744, Mrs. Pritchard in 1746, Mrs. Vincent in 1730, Miss Bride in 1761, Mrs. Yates in 1867, Mrs. Barry in 1776, Mrs. Bulkeley in 1782, Miss Phillips in 1839, Johnston in 1812, Miss Stephens in 1816, Mrs. West in 1833, and in 1843 and 1864, and Miss Addison in 1817, adelaide Neilson, who was distinguished in Imogen, first played it when she was in America, in 1876-77. Mr. Irving's production of "Cymbeline" is, of course, eagerly anticipated in London.

Four new songs by Mr. Dave Braham were sung last night at the Hijou Theatre, in the course of

was in America, it, of course, eagerly anticipated in London.

Four new songs by Mr. Dave Braham were sung last night at the Bijou Theatre, in the course of Mr. Harrigan's performance of his new play of "Marty Malone," with which the season at that house was pieasantly begun.

Mr. Boucleault's melodrama called "After Dark" will be offered next week at the Columbus Theatre, Hoyt's Theatre, formerly the Madison Square, will be opened for the new season on Wednesday evening, as already announced, with two scenes from Dion Boucleault's play of "The Long Strike," and with a piece called "The Liar." The latter is a new play with a very old title. In the scenes from "The Long Strike "that admirable actor and dramatic veteran James H. Stoddart will impersonate the eccentric lawyer, Mr. Moneypenny, in which part, many years ago, he made a remarkably brilliant hit at Mrs. Wood's Olympic. The heroine will be acted by a new performer, with the pleasing name of Mary Hampton.

Augustin Daly announces the reopening of Daly's Theatre for Wednesday evening, September 9, with "The Gisha." This play has had a remarkable

Augustin Dally announces the reopening of Daly's Theatre for Wednesday evening. September? with "The Geisha." This play has had a remarkable career in London, and there is every reason to anticipate for it a successful season here. Mr. J. W. Pigott has made a play upon the basis of Mr. Anthony Hope's novel called "Mr. Witt's Widow." and Mr. E. H. Sothern has bought the piece for America.

Recent London papers have given much commendation to a performance by Miss Keith Wakeman, an American actress, who was formerly in Lawrence Barrett's company, and who went to England some time ago, with that of Mr. E. S. Willard. Miss Keith Wakeman has been acting at the Princess's Theatre, in a melodrama entitled "In Sight of St. Paul's." The play is rubbish, and the particul, but Miss Wakeman has evidently made a distinct and decided hit with it. The conduct that the actress has to simulate is atrochous, and the passions that she has to express fre among the most ignoble that are possible to human nature. Cyntha Dell fights a duel with another weman in a low resort, and is shot to death. Under such conditions it is extraordinary that a woman of refinement should be able to produce the effects of true power. Miss Wakeman's exceptional beauty and her rare vocal capacity are observed by all her critics. "The Telegraph" (Clement Scott writing) says that "she displays the true dramatic instinct, has a full grip of the character, and possesses power, in no ordinary degree."

VISITED BY SECRETARY CARLISLE. Secretary Carlisle yesterday called on Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan at the Sub-Treasury and on Collector Kilbreth at the Custom House.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

A party of friends yesterday afternoon were charmingly entertained at luncheon upon the cruiser New-ark, belonging to the White Squadron, and lying at archor off Staten Island, by Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Dr. L. B. Baldwin, U. S. N., who is attached to the ship. Among those invited were Mrs. Samuel Dwight Brewster, Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. W. W. Lowry, Mrs. George H. Shreve, Mrs. C. H. Parsons, Mrs. L. B. Benton and Mrs. Joseph C. L. Byrnes.

M. Ribot, the French statesman, was entertained at dinner on Sunday by Consul-General Bruwaerts at the Hotel Castleton. Mrs. Bruwaerts is an Ameri-can, daughter of L. McGregor Adams, of Chicago.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.
Washington. Aug. 31.—The barometer has risen generally over the central valleys and Northern States, and failen in Rocky Mountain districts; it is highest over the Upper Mississippi Valley and lowest in Northern Montana; it is slightly cooler this evening from New-England and the Middle Atlantic Coast westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, and slightly warmer in the Southern States. Local showers occurred during the day in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and northern portion of the lake region also in Florida. Nebraska and Montana. The region, also in Florida, Nebraska and Montana. The region, also in Florida, Nebraska and Montana. The weather continues fair throughout the Southern States, central valleys and upper lake region. The indications are that it will be fair and cooler from New-England south-westward over the Middle Atlantic States, the Onio Valley and Tennessee. The temperature will rise slightly in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, with generally fair weather.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, generally fair; not so warm during the day; northerly to westerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia,

HOURS: Morning. 123456789101; 71 30.0

Tribune Office, Sept. I, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cool and cloudy, with occasional showers. The temperature ranged between 68 and 75 degrees, the average (60 degrees) being % of a degree lower than that of yesterday and 4% degrees lower than that of the corresponding day last year.

The weather to-day will probably he fair and slightly cooler. NEW MURAL PAINTINGS.

SOME DECORATIVE WORK BY MR. BLASH-FIELD AND MR. TURNER.

It is with a slight feeling of surprise that one looks upon the long decorative painting which Mr. C. Y. Turner has just completed for the rotunda of the new Hotel Manhattan. It was visible yes-terday afternoon in the Fine Arts Building, where the first sketches for the work had been displayed only six or seven months before. The canvas is about sixty feet long, and yet within the short space of time mentioned Mr. Turner has crowded his space with personages, elaborating a procession of lifesize figures which conveys an admirable impression of numbers and activity. The fear was expressed in this place at the time Mr. Turner brought out his design that he would develop it along too pictorial lines, but the finished work is consistently decorative, and ought to look well when it is put up

This painting is dedicated to the island of Manhattan, whose genius is enthroned in the centre to receive the homage of all the racial or social types conspicuous in her history. On one side old Peter Stuyvesant approaches, an Indian looms bulkly among the people on the other, and the entire body of men and women is varied, representative, a true pageant with every detail of costume or character effectively emphasized and yet kept well in hand as part of a big spectacle, not a thing to be thrown in high relief for its own sake. This unity is preserved throughout all the relations of Mr Turner's work, and is, indeed, his brightest merit, lifting the canvas to a level upon which, in strict matters of execution, it does not stand. Not merely is the procession homogeneous in design, the figures being well grouped for their position on the wall, but the light tone of the design is handled with a very happy balancing of necessarily diversi-fied colors. With a small host to look out for, the artist has still preserved a color harmony without sinking into a color monotony. Studied yesterday in a most inadequate light, the decoration revealed itself as sufficiently warm in tone and yet restrained, simple, peculiarly dignified. work is in place and well lighted it will undoubtedly make a better effect. It has been produced in a very brief space of time, but Mr. Turner has no scamped his work. The handling is thorough and workmanlike. It might be more nervous, more spontaneous, to advantage, and it might also be a little more suggestive. Mr. Turner is prone to a deliberate method which rather drags in matters of outline and makes one long for a little dash, a little boldness. On the other hand, he is, as has been said, commendably careful, and when he has put the canvas in place it will hold its own among the mural decorations of New-York as a production cleverly designed and carried out with much taste and skill.

cleverly designed and carried out with much taste and skill.

Mr. Turner exhibited his decoration in the large Vanderbilt gallery in the Fine Arts Building, where he has been prosecuting his labors. In the other large room Mr. Bashfeld has been painting a great lunette, which he also has shown, for a day, on its way to its destination. This decoration will be erected in the rotunda of the Bank of Pittsburg, in the city of that name. It is of stately dimensions, being twenty-six feet long and thirteen feet from its base to the crown of the arch which it describes. It has been painted in honor of the controlling spirit of Pittsburg, the spirit of Iron, and a well chosen inscription on a tablet in the foreground declares this in explicit terms thus: "The city of Pittsburg offers her iron and steel to the commerce, industry, navigation and agriculture of the world." This has a ring in it as of strength and Mr. Blashfeld wakens the same thought of a foundry's clangor and powerful lights and forms. The central figure is

ASAPH H. WEBSTER'S WILL.

RELATIVES RECEIVE MONE OF HIS PROPERTY.

The will of Asaph H. Webster was offered for probate yesterday at the Surrogate's office. To his sisters, Mary L. Shelton and Ann Lounsbery, the testator leaves the sum of \$500 each. A like amount is given to John McCabe, jr., son of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jennie McCabe. Several articles of personal property are distributed among relatives and

The residue of the property, which, the will states, would otherwise have been given to Mrs. Jennie McCabe, Mr. Webster's sister-in-law, is to be sold and converted into cash by his executors, and the sum realized is bequeathed to the directors of Wood lawn Cemetery. They are to invest the money in bonds and mortgages, and the income is to be known bonds and mortgages, and the income is to be known as the "Webster-McCabe Fund," and applied to the care and maintenance of the plot of Mrs. McCabe in Woodlawn Cemetery. He makes a request that his body shall be interred in that plot, and provides that the funeral expenses shall not exceed \$500, which shall include the price of a suitable headstone, or, if the permission of Mrs. McCabe can be obtained, the inscription of his name on the family monument.

monument.

The testator makes the following provision in the will: "I desire and request that my sisters, Maria Gaunt and Jemima Weaver, and my brothers, Charles L. Webster and Daniel G. Webster, receive nothing of my property, real or personal, whatsoever."

A BUGLE CALL TO VOTERS.

TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTION OF BRYAN POINTED OUT BY A DEMO-CRATIC PAPER.

From The Staats-Zeltung.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

Mr. Bryan declared in his Albany speech that he stood upon the Chicago piatform and subscribed to every word that it contained; but that he expected the support of many Democrats who were not willing to uphold every plank in the platform.

As he admits at the same time that the money question is the all-absorbing one in this campaign, it is difficult to understand how he can hope for the support of those voters who do not agree on this question with the platform and the candidates.

The settlement of the money question is decisive, not only for the economical, but also for the political, development of the country. It affects the foundation of our social system.

The voters will cast their ballots for or against Bryan in accordance with the way they look upon the silver question; it matters not what they formerly were. The man who understands the significance of the money question-it matters not if he has been a Democrat his whole life long—must say that a party which in this way attacks property and industry stands further from the traditional principles of Democracy than Heaven from earth, and that such a party has not the vestige of a pretension to the support of Democrati true to those principles.

This Union could not longer exist if such a revolutionary party should get control of the Government, and it would not deserve to exist longer. Conditions would then develop in which might would be right.

The form of the Republic might be retained, but there would be social chaos; the destruction of the institutions, however, would be the less to be regretted in such a case, because the distinctive Democratic-Republican spirit would be gone.

The attack of the Chicago Convention, with its

less to be regretted in such a case, because the distinctive Democratic-Republican spirit would be gone.

The attack of the Chicago Convention, with its sans-culotte platform and its sans-culotte candidates, on property and industry; the tone which the ruling wing of the party there adopted and which the speakers and newspapers of that wing use in the campaign, make the support of Bryan by real Democrats impossible.

It is to be noted that Bryan made the remark referred to directly after his visit to Hill. Probably the latter told him that the State Convention of the New-York Democrats could indorse his candidacy, but not the Chicago platform; and Bryan now wishes to pave the way for that. In this move one appears just as bad as the other. We do not believe that the New-York Democrats will ratify any such trick at the polls. All who understand the significance of such a campaign, who are not willing to expose the country to the consequences of the revolutionary efforts of the element which conquered at Chicago and forced Bryan on the Democratic party—all these must work for Bryan's defeat and use the best means to this end.

Whether or not the New-York Democrats indorse Bryan, with or without his platform, makes no difference. Bryan stands on the Chicago platform, and would use all the power of his office to put it into execution. As President he would not stop at any use of his official power. To make such a man harmless is the first duty of every loyal voter, immaterial to what party he belonged heretofore. If the Buffalo Convention falls to comprehend this and disgraces listelf with an indorsement of Bryan, then it is to be hoped that the New-York Democracy will be so butchered and beaten on November is that an end will be put to its leaders.

MR. M'KINLEY'S WISE WORDS

CHUNKS OF WISDOM FROM HIS LETTER | GOLDSMITH'S OF ACCEPTANCE.

A MENACE TO FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

For the first time since 188, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its affies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial intrests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in conservative resident are the Democratic property as a superposition and the patriotic citizens in corrected the party of the Democratic property as a superposition and the patriotic citizens in corrected in the patriotic citizens in corrected in the party of the permocratic protections and uniting with other patriotic citizens in corrected in the patriotic citizens in the patriotic citizens and the patriotic citizens in the patriotic citizens and the patriotic citizens in the patriotic citizens and the patriotic citizens in the patr A MENACE TO FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

are breaking away from their old party associa-tions and uniting with other patriotic clitzens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Demo-eratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the life-time of the Republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

No. opeligation on the government.

Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free colnage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at a par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the Government to do it, and, if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver menometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, would, as some of its advocates assert, make 51 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed. NO. OBLIGATION ON THE GOVERNMENT.

IT WOULD DRIVE AWAY GOLD DOLLARS.

IT WOULD DRIVE AWAY GOLD DOLLARS.

Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$20,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a party with gold by maintaining the piedge of the Government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which is now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future, as it has always done in the past, it will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 15 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

FARMERS AND LABORERS SUFFER MOST.

If there is any one thing that should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its had effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policyholders; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon savings-banks and their depositors; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage-carners and the purchasing power of their wages. FARMERS AND LABORERS SUFFER MOST.

BENEATH THE SPIRIT OF A FREE PEOPLE BENEATH THE SPIRIT OF A FREE PEOPLE.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which, in fact, do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible, it is opposed to the National instinct and interest, and should be resisted by every citizen.

GOOD MONEY NEVER MADE TIMES HARD.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy and America knows it, and Li Hung Chang knows it students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 1820 to 1832, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis, and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff, under which ample revenues were collected for the Government, and an accumulating surplus, which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective-tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore the public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenue. We cannot insuire confidence by advocating repudiation or practising dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the Treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen or increase the hold of that system on the party and people it is found in the lesson and experience of the last three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems, and know what each has done for them.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upholding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our history, should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas are fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own now that the American Navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a Nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indorses; we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and National pride to repossess this immense and properous trade. THE MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT NEEDED.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 36 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and, while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold buillon is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in those countries, and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any others. Eighty-four per cent of our for-eign trade for the fiscal year 1855 was with gold-standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT NEEDED.

FAIRNESS TO VETERANS.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Dunbtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the Government, but the policy governing the administration of the Pension Bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldlers and sailors gave the Government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the Government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men, who are justly entitled to generous ald in their increasing necessities.

LI HUNG CHANGS VISIT.

IDEAL A REALITY

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORIENTAL AWAKEN-ING AND WHAT IT MAY LEAD TO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Goldsmith's curious collection of essays called "The Citizen of the World" was given to the English public at about 1760. First, as serial letters in "The Public Ledger," and next in two volumes, May, 1762. They attracted lively attention, and have never passed out of notice and frequent citation. Almost exactly one hundred years after, Li Hung Chang, then Governor-General of the Klang Provinces, China, asked for and obtained the services of a British officer to command the National forces striving, so far without avail, to suppress the Taeping rebellion. That officer was Charles George Gordon, since better known as "Cninese Gordon," and he succeeded in what he undertook

The object and the interest of this collocation are readily traced. Goldsmith's purpose was that of depicting, or rather satirizing, the manners of his own country, under the guise of a Chinese sage visiting England, and describing, in a series of letters, what he saw there; and the general effect of his portraiture is gained through vivid contrasts between what he has been used to and what he now comes to see, together with an implicit suggestion of the superiority of the former.

A passage or two furnishes ready illustration. "Lien Chi Altangi," the sage in question, is speaking of the streets of London: "The houses borrow very few ornaments from architecture; their chief hung out at their doors or windows, at once a proof of their indigence and vanity; their vanity in each having one of those pictures exposed to public view, and their indigence in being unable to get them better painted. In this respect the fancy of their painters is also deplorable. Could you believe it? I have seen five black lions and three blue boars in less than the circuit of half a mile, and yet you know that animals of those colors are nowhere to be found except in the wild imaginations of

The Sage soon after ventures on the dangerous ground of female charms: "To speak my secret sentiments, most reverend Fum, the ladies here are horribly ugly; I can hardly endure the sight of them; they no way resemble the beauties of China. The Europeans have a quite different idea of beauty When I reflect on the small-footed perfections of an Eastern beauty, how is it possible I should have eyes for a woman whose feet are ten inches long? I shall never forget the beauties of faces! How very short their noses! How very little their eyes! How very thin their lips! How very black their teeth! Here a lady with such perfections would be thought frightful. Dutch and 'hinese beauties have, indeed, some resemblance but English women are entirely different; red cheeks, big eyes, and teeth of a most odious white ness are not only seen here, but wished for; and

then they have such masculine feet as actually serve some for walking!" What is called the historical novel usually follows history, but imaginative writing of any sort less frequently foreshadows history. The visit to the West of the publicist, Li Hung Chang, and Goldsmith's famous misquerade may herein, with interest and profit, be considered together. A vast disparity, it is needless to say, exists between the significance of the two-as thus, that one is real, the other supposititious, and that while one laughs chiefly at social usages, the other may affect potentially the destinier of nations. But, recognizing the magnitude of this last suggestion and the dis

set forth the reasons that justify it. of average, but of eminent distinction. General Grant said he had met abroad four really great men-Beaconsfield, Bismarck, Gambetta and Li Hung Chang. The Chinese statesman is of mature able experience He knows many things, and per-haps, as among these, he knows his countrymen better than any man alive. But he knows other men, too. He knows instruments among men, and how to choose them, and his choice of "Chinese Gor-

sent it may at first sight provoke, let us hasten to

has been as convincing in the East as in the West. Now, why does this remarkable personage appear in Europe and in America at this time? On this point there is much conjecture, but only conjecture. General Grant went to China as part of a tour of rest and recreation. But Li Hung Chang can have no such motive as this. What, thes, is his motive? It must be remembered that he is a patriot as well as a publicist, and that his vast and venerable and America knows it, and Li Hung Chang knows it as well, maybe better, than all. What, then, and again, does his visit mean?

He knows his country. He knows what China has and what China lacks. He knows she has an enormous population—with her dependencies—probably superior to that of all Europe put together. And what does China lack? You can put it in one

ably superior to that of all Europe put together.
And what does China lack? You can put it in one word—appliances—more amply, guns, ships, drill.

"But Chinamen can't fight," it is objected; 'they are like children." Yet whatever measure of support this assertion may have in precedent or history, it is wise to recollect that there is no rasher fallacy than to suppose that because things have been thus and so, thus and so things always are to be. Moreover it was with children—the French

"Enfanterie"—that Napoleon conquered Europe.

It is the impossible that always happens. It is not to be suppose that the wits and journalists—or what then stood for them—of the nations crushed would have propheside the results of the proceedings of Ghengis Kahn, or Tamerlane, or Aloric, or Attila or Mahomet, and yet a time comes for all things, and history repeats itself, and the huge waves of successful invasion have ever rolled from East to West, In line, Napoleon's unfulfilled prediction that within a time, now nearly elapsed, Europe would be either Republican or Cossack, may conceivably be consummated in the century to come—reading for "Cossack" "Mongol."

The patient, toiling Oriental, who carries a spell to exorcise all distaste for monotony, will do anything forever, once he knows how. It makes little difference whether one hundred pounds or two hundred pounds is behind a Winchester rille, and a baby hand can press the button that lets loose the terrific artillery powers of the air.

China is destined to arm and to arm on a large scale. She is as surely destined to be laced with rallways, telegraphs and telephones. These things are of necessity each a complement of the other. European and American officers will for a time at least do the work of drill and organization. The "ever victorious army"—so it was called before "Chinase Gordon" came to lead it—had been previously commanded by the Americans Ward and Burgevine. But Gordon was a major-general of Royal Engineers before he became a leader for China, and 't is likely th

preparative work that Gordon so worthily began. There will be no menace in this; certainly not to Japan. To prepare is to avert. The British flying squadrons, so much talked of a year ago, have destroyed no commerce as yet and battered down no cities.

And here it may judiciously be recalled that, of all prominent Chinamen, Li Hung Chang is the most liberal as regards what may be called modern improvements. He believes in railroads, coal mining and traffic. It may be doubted if he would even persecute a Chiness Edison. In this, as in all other equipment, he may be doubted if he man for his country and for the hour.

Apart from other considerations, Japan is the England of the East. She, too, may be called "a goiden isle set in a silver sea." While China grows, as she will grow, into a formidable military power, Japan will develop, no doubt, into a potent maritime one. The once proposed invasion from Boulogne has neve; yet taken place, and Japan is likely to remain safe from that form of attack by her huge neighbor. With the growths thus indicated the alliance of these old-new Powers will become more and more important to the nations of the West. To England and to Russia such friendships will be momentous; and the fact, and what must spring from it, will become of paramount bearing upon the diplomacy of the future.

It is to be hoped, by no means out of such a consideration solely, but for affairs of a loftler and more gracious nature, the experience in this Republic of the august visitor will be uniformly pleasurable and becoming. A striking example here of what ought not to be has just been supplied by the most conspicuous and highly esteemed humorous publication of London, which has set forth a scurrilious paper that by way of imaginative flight puts into the most conspicuous and highly esteemed humorous publication of London, which has set forth a scurrilious paper that by way of imaginative flight puts into the most conspicuous and highly esteemed humorous publication of London, which has set forth a scurri

far Orient, this man in the yellow jacket, may teach his people how to rectify all manner of ill-adjusted balances, may point the way, if he does not lead it, to correct the whole dismal list of racial cruelties and oppressions, and even, in a remoter future, to average upon the white race the wrongs it has inflicted upon others, and notably upon the black and the red.

New York, Aug. 26, 1896.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1896.

To the Efitor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with cordial agreement your comments on the admirable letter of Mr. Phelps, and on his independence of party lines in the face of the greater interests involved. Will you allow me to ask if it is not fair to give the same meed of praise to men who refuse to be dominated by the Republican machine? Is Mr. Phelps's action other than that constantly sneered at by the particular than that constantly sneered at the particular than the face of the sneered than the sneered than the sneered than the sneeted than the To the Eiltor of The Tribune. tisan press as mugwumpery? Certainly the iss he meets is of unusual importance, but is the present financial question, with all its admitted seriousness, of more weight to the believer in Re publican government than the representative sys tem. for example, which was set aside at Sara-toga? If independence on great issues is com-mendable in Mr. Phelps it is equally praiseworthy mendable in Mr. Phelps it is equally praiseworthy in honorable Republicans. And, paramount as the money question is in this Presidential campaign, it cannot possibly involve as much for the country as honest methods in the nomination and election of the officers of the Government. A ruinous financial policy, however widespread the disaster, is sure to be reversed in time, and its results may be temporary, but a system of bossism which gradually undermines the notificial morality of a people is the doom of the State. The independent who protests against the condition of political moralis displayed by the convention at Saratoga may be as far-sighted as one who objects to the debasement of the colinage. Fair play for the independents!

New-York Aug. 35, 1896.

THE VALUE OF INDEPENDENCE.

dependents! New-York, Aug. 26, 1896. A SUGGESTION AS TO SPEAKING-PLACES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: General Harrison's speech last night was a grand one, and no doubt fired the enthusiasm of those who had the privilege of hearing him. In connection,

with that I want to make a suggestion.

My idea of such speeches is that they are intended to catch voters. Now, why is the audience confined to the full-dress crowd, and those who have large into the full-dress crowd, and those who have large influence, and whose votes are solid for McKinley anyway? If the managers of the campaign wish to secure the attention of the largest number of voters, I would suggest they arrange for General Harrison or other prominent speakers to make speeches at Madison Square Garden, or on some large open ground such as Manhattan Field, and see that the audience is composed of workingmen and plain citizens, who can never get within gunshot of such a meeting as was held at Carnegie Hall last night.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1896.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1896.

DIED.

BLAKE—On August 30, at Tucson, Ariz., Danforth Phipps, sun of William Phipps and Charlotte H. L. Blake, in his 22d year.

PARGO—At Hemlock, Raquette Lake, N. Y., suddenly, on August 30, Fannie Stuart, wife of James C. Fargo, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER—Suddenly, at Kent, Coan., Sunday, August 20, 1896, in the 13th year of his age, Livingston Whiteside Fuller, only child of R. G. and Ida Thayer Fuller.

Funeral and interment at Kent, Coan., Wednesday, September 2, at 2 p. m.

GOODELL—At her home, No. 142 East 27th-st., New-York City, on August 30, Euphemia J., beloved wife of Dr. Alfred Goodell.

Funeral private.

HAHNE—On August 31, 1896, at Newark, N. J.,

HAINE—on August 31, 1896, at Newark, N. J., Josephine C. Althen, wife of Richard Hahne. Funeral services at her late home, No. 45 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, September 2, at 2:30 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

Friends are invited to attend.

HOGE—At her home in Anaconda, Montana, on August
23, Louise Brandon, wife of William L. Hoge.

Funeral services will be held at residence of William,
Baldwin, No. 144 West 122d-st., on Tuesday, September
1, 1896 at 2:30 p. m.

KITCHEN—At Gilmanton, N. H., August 28, Marcus L.

Ward Kitchen, in the 58th year of his age.

PORCHER—On Sunday, August 30, at his residence, No. PORCHER-On Sunday, August 30, at his residence, No. 40 Barrow-st, in this city, William Porcher, in his 75th

year. Funeral services at S p. m., Wednesday, September 2. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday, private. PORTER—At Summit, N. J., August 2S, Alexino Miffile Porter, wife of William Dodge Porter. Funeral services at her late residence. Tuesday, September 1, on arrival of train leaving foot of Barclay and Christopher siz., D., L. & W. R. R., at 2 p. m. Interment private.

Interment private.

SERRELL—On Saturday, August 29, Jane Pound Serrell, wife of Brevet Brigadier-General Edward W. Serrell, and daughter of the late Rev. Jesse Pound.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Second-ave, and Tenthst., Tuesday, September 1, at 12:30 p. m.

Interment private, at Rossville, S. I.

VAIL—At Morristown, N. J., Sunday, August 30, Electa Vail.

Vall. Funeral services at the residence of Thomas McCarroll, No. 138 South-st., Morristown, at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 1. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

The Kensico Cemetery, located on the Harlem Railroad forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

Special Notices

Instruction for Epileptics. A limited number of selected cases—systematic tres-ment—careful instruction—a delightful home. Circula and references from DR. WILLIAMSON, New London

Mrs McElrath's home-made preserves, jelles, pick-les, &c., put up in glass. Orders received 393 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Postoffice Notice.

Brooklya, N. Y.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending September 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen ('uters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn"; at 8 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Ireland (letters only), per s. s. Aurania, via Que-nstown detters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania").

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *St. Louis, via Southampton; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Nordand; via Antwerp detters must be directed "per Noordiand"); at 11 a. m. for Cape Colony and Natial, per steamer Lady Furness (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Normania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg: at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Schiedam, via Amsterdam detters must be directed "per Schiedam").

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. 12 a Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7 a. m. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russia, per s. s. Saie, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown, at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. City of Rome, via Glassow (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Grond am"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown, at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. City of Rome, via Glassow (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Grond am directed to the per general case. The college of the per general c

carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary Transatiantio mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 p. m. for North Brazil, per s. f. Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham and Ceara (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense."); at 1 p. m. for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave and Jeremie, per s. s. Delaware; at 13 p. m. for Costa Rica per steamer from New-Orleans.

at 13 p. m. for Coma Rica per steamer from New-Orleans.
WEDNESDAY—At 11 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s.
Portia; at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for
Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla,
via Curacao, per s. s. Caracas; at 12 m. for Inagua and
Hatti, per s. s. Schieswig; et 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Thomas St. Croix, Leeward
and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbadoes, per
s. s. Caribbee; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Yucatan,
via Havana; at 1 p. m. for La Plata countries direct,
per s. s. Delcomsn.

per s. Delcomyn.
THURSDAY—At 230 a. m. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baitimore; at 9 p. m for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baitimore; at 2 p. m for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

SATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for Brazil and La Plata countries via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, per s. s. Nasmyth, from Baitimore (letters meat be directed "per Kasmyth"); at 5 a. m. for Fazzil and La Plata countries, per s. s. Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge"); at 10 a. m. for Jamaica, Cartage and Savanilla, per s. s. Alene; at 10:30 a. m. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. a. City of Washington (letters for other parts of Mexico and for (luba must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 10:30 a. m. for Haiti, Cumana and Carupano, per s. s. Prins Willem III detters for other parts of Venezueia, Circaco, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III"); at 8:30 p. m. for 8t. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Malls for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Malls for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 a. m., for forwarding by close at this office daily at 7 a. m., for forwarding by steamer, sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port steamers and the for Mexico, overland, unless specially Tampa, Fia. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially and deceased on only), per e. a.

addressed for dispatch by scenario, closes at this omes daily at 7 a. m. tilegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii and Fiji Lilands (specially addressed only), per s. a. Miowera (from Vancouver), close here daily after August 15 and up to September 11 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Gaelic (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 6 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only), per s. s. Empress of China (from Vancouver), close here daily up to September 7 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except to September 7 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via those for West Australia, which are forwarded via those for West Australia, which are forwarded via per 8. Alameda (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 112 at 7:30 s. m., 11 s. m. and 6:30 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per s. Braemer Grom Tacoma), closes here daily up to September 14 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Hawaii, per s. a. Australia (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 16 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for the Society Islanda, per ship Tropte Bird (from San Francisco), close here daily up to September 24 at 6:30 p. m.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered may closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CHARLES W. DATTON, Poetmaster.